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Hybrid Cactus Dahlias

CATALOGUE OF DAHLIAS

The Best from the World's Collections Grown at

The Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn'a

Read Carefully Before Ordering

I F YOU want dahlias absolutely true to name—no substitution—here they are; you can depend on them absolutely.

In presenting our catalogue for the spring of 1926, we would call attention to the exceptionally choice list of varieties which it contains. While in no sense a complete list of all varieties of this charming flower, it represents the very best of the older varieties with the addition of the cream of recent introductions. The prices given are moderate when healthy stock—we send out no other—true to name is taken into consideration.

The prices in this catalogue cancel those of previous lists and are good for the season of 1926 only.

Early orders facilitate shipping and will be appreciated. Orders are filled in rotation, and to secure some varieties—the stock of which is limited—it will be necessary to order early.

We guarantee all stock to be healthy and true to name. No substitution will be made unless we are instructed to do so. A list of second choice, however, often saves time and secures certain varieties when stock is rapidly running low. The stock offered consists of strong, dormant, dry tubers; no green plants.

The prices are net, and orders should be accompanied by check or postal money order. Money sent loose in letters will be at the risk of the sender, unless the letter is registered.

The price quoted is for a single tuber. The price per dozen will be ten times that of the single rate. Not less than six of any one variety sold at the dozen rate.

Orders amounting to one dollar or over will be sent prepaid by parcel post. For a less amount postage should be included extra at the rate of five cents per tuber.

Packing. Our tubers are sent out well packed and protected by sawdust and fine shavings, so that they carry well and are usually

THE SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS

received in fine condition, which has brought in return many complimentary letters.

Our advice is to have your dahlia shipment by parcel post insured. When we have delivered them to the postoffice our responsibility ceases. In case of loss or damage, our record will enable you to collect from the postoffice. In case of damaged packages, always keep the package and contents as evidence.

If you desire your dahlias by express, charges collect, we will send larger roots, and extra ones gratis will be added to partly defray charges.

For those who are not familiar with the names of varieties, we will make a selection, giving good value if the amount to be invested and the types desired are mentioned.

Whenever you write always give full name with street number, city or town, county and state. This often saves much inconvenience to all concerned.

All correspondence should be addressed just as we give it below, and checks and money orders drawn to the order of Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens. We accept fresh, clean two cent stamps for amounts up to one dollar. Larger denominations are not acceptable.

Visitors are always welcome to our trial gardens and farm, during week-days. As we believe in late planting, and practice it, we usually have plants in flower after September 1st, rarely before it, but from that time until frost the display of color is wonderful.

Very truly yours,

SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS, 8601 Germantown Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. Buckenham, Proprietor.

How to Raise Dahlias Successfully

How to Keep Dahlias Until Planting Time. When you receive your dahlia tubers, do not put them in some out-of-the-way place to dry out and die. Unpack them and lay the tubers flat on their sides in a box of damp earth, taking care to see that the sprout or eye is turned up. Do not use wet or sticky soil. Use soil that is damp enough to crumble nicely. Cover the tubers with three or four inches of this soil and set them in a cool place

until planting time.

Planting Time. This varies somewhat with the locality, as well as with the time you wish the dahlias to bloom. In the Middle Atlantic section of this country, planting can be done from May 1st to June 15th for the average crop of flowers. Further south planting can be done in February and March. In the New England States, where the season may be short, planting can be made after the danger of frost is past. Nothing is gained by planting too early. It is best to wait until the ground becomes thoroughly warmed, and is in good working condition. If planted too early, when the ground is cold and damp, the tubers may rot. Dahlias bloom in from eight to ten weeks after planting. This fact is often of value in deciding when to plant and when the flowers are desired. Some of the finest exhibition blooms are obtained from planting as late as the 1st of July. We usually begin about June 25 and finish about August 1.

Location for Planting. An open sunny place is the best location for the great majority of dahlias. Except in a few instances they do not succeed in heavily shaded spots. Some of the more delicate varieties do better in partial shade, especially during the hotter portion of the day. Some of the finest exhibition flowers can be produced only in partial shade, which protects their delicate coloring from the fading action of the sun. If too much shade, the plants run to long stalks and foliage with few or no flowers. In the sun they

form stocky, well-developed plants.

They are the better for some protection from sweeping winds which are likely to come after they have made their growth. Planted along a wall, fence or arbor, and among shrubbery, they are not so apt to become broken by the wind and storm and the plants are not likely to become lopsided and

unshapely.

The Soil and Its Preparation. Dahlias do well on a great variety of soils. A light well-drained sandy loam is the best suited to their needs, but they will grow and do well in clay loam, sand and even in ashes. The large tubers require a great deal of moisture, but wet soil is fatal to them, so that good drainage becomes essential. If the soil is heavy, it may be made suitable by the addition of sand, leaf-mold or ashes, well spaded in and incorporated so as to break up the clay and make it porous. A certain amount of vegetable matter derived either from well-rotted manure or leaf-mold is helpful in furnishing humus which aids in retaining soil moisture in dry weather.

The soil should not be prepared until it is in good working condition, that is when it is mellow and crumbles when dug and does not cling to the spade or fork. Never plant in wet, pasty soil, such as clings to the fork or spade. The soil should be finely pulverized and is then in the proper condition for receiving the tubers. The soil should be dug to a depth of twelve

or fifteen inches.

While many growers prefer to add manure as a fertilizer when planting, it is not essential; it may even prove detrimental in producing too rank growth of the plants and consequent paucity of flowers. The proper time to fertilize is after the growth has been attained and the flower buds begin to appear. Fresh manure in contact with the tubers when planted may cause

them to rot and prove fatal, therefore avoid its use.

Planting the Tubers. The tubers should be planted from five to six inches below the surface of the soil. This puts them down in the moist layer of the soil and prevents them from drying out and becoming stunted during the hot, dry weather of midsummer. Dahlias are great lovers of moisture, and this can only be constantly maintained at this depth.

Lay the tuber flat on its side, that is, with the long axis horizontal. Never stand a tuber upright or on end, as the new roots are given out from the junction of the sprout with the tuber, and if these are not well covered and in a constantly moist situation, they will fail to develop the large roots which eventually become tubers, or as some people prefer to call them, potatoes. Dahlia tubers, while they are not potatoes, require much the same

conditions for development as do potatoes.

In planting see that the eye or sprout is turned upwards, so that it can grow without hindrance. The eye can be found on the crown end of the tuber. The crown end is the portion where the tuber joined the stalk of the old plant from which it was taken. When you have laid the tuber on its side, sprout up, and five or six inches deep in the ground, cover with finely pulverized soil, filling the hole up even with the surface, pressing carefully so as not to break the sprout. If conditions are favorable the sprout will grow rapidly and appear above ground in from ten days to two weeks.

Cultivation. As soon as the sprouts have grown two or three inches above the ground it is time to cultivate. Hoe the surface of the ground and keep free from weeds. This should be done often and the surface should never be allowed to form a crust. Never cultivate when the ground is wet. The day following a rain is usually the best time. Cultivate deep (two or three inches), and continue until the plants begin to bloom; then stop, as cultivation will now do harm. Breaking the surface prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil and allows the plants to

take it up.

Supporting the Plants. When the plant has attained the height of twelve to fifteen inches, a stake five feet long and tapering to a point at the lower end should be securely driven into the ground at a distance of three or four inches from the plant, and the plant tied to it. From time to time as growth continues, the upper portion of the stem and branches should be secured. In this way the plants will remain upright and the large, heavy branches prevented from breaking off from their own weight by the winds. Use strips of muslin. An old sheet torn into strips of an inch in width makes a most satisfactory tying material. Soft hemp twine will answer, but small twine and string usually cut and injure the stalks.

Proper Time to Use Fertilizer. When the buds begin to form, then begin fertilization. The plant has now made the major portion of its growth and fertilizer will do no harm. If fertilized early the plants are apt to become rank, all stems and foliage, and too tall. Old, well-rotted, cow manure worked into the soil is best. Usually it is not obtainable, and in its stead pulverized sheep manure may be used. Pure bone meal and acid phosphate, equal quantities of each make a good mixture, and a good handful scattered around the plant for a distance of a foot should be worked into the soil. In addition, one or two teaspoonfuls of nitrate of soda will increase the size of the flowers if applied in the same manner when the buds begin to develop. The latter is a strong salt and should be used sparingly and not applied oftener than once in two weeks. Weak liquid manure may be given once a week.

Disbudding. In order to obtain flowers of good quality as well as large exhibition blooms, allow the terminal bud only to remain on each shoot; remove the other down to the second pair of leaves. After the first flower has bloomed (terminal bud), the sprouts in the axils of the second pair of leaves will push ahead and produce buds. Of these all but the terminal bud should be removed. On the above principle, disbudding should be practised, as it gives larger and more perfect flowers. For the finest large exhibition blooms disbudding should be done along the entire length of branch or stem; fewer flowers will be the result, but their quality will more than compensate for the loss in numbers.

Watering. As a general rule, dahlias should not be watered unless the ground is very dry, or during long periods of drought. If you water them, give plenty so that it goes deep. Frequent sprinkling of the surface does more harm than good, for it brings the roots near the surface, where they are apt to suffer from their inability to get a constant supply

of moisture, such as they get when they are deeper down in the soil.

Digging for Winter. As soon as the frost has cut the tops of the dahlias, the sap recedes into the roots. Two or three days after a heavy, killing frost is the best time to dig the roots. Cut the stalks back to within two or three inches from the crown. In digging use a spade, fork or longhandled shovel, and dig wide of the plant, say fifteen to eighteen inches, to avoid cutting off the tubers. Some varieties have very long necks and tubers, while others have short ones. By digging wide you take no risks. Do not pull the clumps out of the ground, but dig deep and lift the soil and the tubers as you go round the plant. This enables you to get the clumps out without breaking the necks. A tuber with a broken neck is usually no good. The young dahlia plant grows from a sprout on the crown, which is that part of the lower end of the old plant where the tubers join the stem. In order that a tuber may grow it must have direct connection with the sprout on the crown by means of an unbroken neck. This explains the failure of dahlias to grow in many instances. A clear, sunny day is ideal for digging dahlias, and when you have lifted the clumps allow them to stand in the sun for two or three hours, after which any excess soil may be removed and they are then ready for their permanent storing place.

Storing. The best place to store dahlias is a good, cool cellar, such as will keep potatoes well, and where the temperature remains fairly constant at from forty to forty-five degrees, and the air is neither too damp nor too dry. Stored dahlias are so apt to suffer from the latter condition. Cellars with heaters and cement floors are usually too dry and the roots shrivel up. To a certain extent this may be prevented by lining barrels or boxes with a good, heavy thickness of paper and thus excluding the drying

air.

In all cases pack the clumps one on top of the other, each clump upside down for draining. In the stem of the dahlia is a strong, rank, acrid juice, which if allowed to settle back into the crown may cause the whole clump to rot. Turning upside down allows this juice to drain out, and is favorable to the preservation of the crown. In case you have labeled your varieties, always tie the label around the neck of one of the tubers to make sure that it will not come off and get mixed with others. If the label is tied around the stem, above the crown, as the stem dries and shrivels it becomes loose and is apt to fall off when the clump is turned upside down.

In case the temperature and moisture conditions have been all right, your roots will need no further attention until spring, when planting time

arrives.

It is well, however, to look at the roots every three or four weeks, especially if the cellar is dry, and an occasional sprinkling with water and covering with several thicknesses of an old carpet or bags will prevent them becoming dead dry, and carry them through until spring.

Division of Clumps. About a week before planting time, look over your clumps and divide them to single tubers, having at least one good, visible sprout on the attached portion of the crown. Never plant a whole dahlia clump, the results will be little short of failure. Each tuber with its neck and piece of crown containing at least one eye will give the best and strongest plant that it is possible to get from a dahlia. The size of a tuber has very little to do with the results; small tubers are as good as large ones, and sometimes much better; some of the finest varieties have poor roots at best and their tubers usually come through the winter in a more or less shriveled condition in spite of our efforts.

Systems of Planting. It is well to remember that dahlias are large plants, requiring plenty of space for their best development. At least three feet or more apart, where the space is available, is ideal. Where space is limited they can be crowded down to two and a half to two feet apart, but the closer they are planted the smaller will be their growth. Where they are planted singly and irregularly, three feet is sufficient; in a garden row or along a fence where the row is single they may be crowded to two feet

apart and still do well. Such plants should not have the centre shoot pinched, but should be allowed to grow on to a single stem, which will need stalting.

For those who wish to plant dahlias in a plot or field (and this is the right way to do it if space permits) we recommend planting in rows four or five feet apart and the plants two to four feet apart in the rows. This can be done quite easily by running furrows six inches deep with a hand cultivator plow and dropping the tubers, sprout up, the proper distances apart along the rows; then cover up carefully to protect the sprouts and when the latter have come up so that two sets of leaves have developed, then pinch out the sprout above the second set of leaves. This gives a bush of four branches, which will form a short, self-supporting, stocky plant. Pinching delays flowering about two weeks, a fact worth remembering, especially for those who have a short season. The plants should be cultivated between the rows and treated otherwise as for dahlias in general.

Commercial growers usually prepare the ground as in the preceding and plant the tubers ten to fifteen inches apart. The plants are not pinched, and they support each other by their massed condition in the rows.

Enemies of the Dahlia. The dahlia is, generally speaking, rather free from enemies, but at times an occasional plant is attacked in one of several ways. We have found the cut-worm and the stalk-borer to give us most trouble.

The cut-worm often attacks the young shoot just as it emerges from the ground. Usually if the sprout is healthy and vigorous, secondary shoots come up a little later, or other sprouts from the crown may start. Later on when the flower buds are opening the worm may attack the flowers and destroy them. When they do, they do it quickly and leave little behind. At that time the best method of attack is to use a flashlight after dark and examine each plant carefully and the worm is usually easy to find. This method offers the surest possibilities for destroying them. At times attacks on the plants from cut-worms may be prevented by making a poisoned bran-mash and sprinkling or making a ring of it around the plant.

In wet seasons the slugs are troublesome in ascending the stems and rapidly devouring the foliage and flowers and causing great havoc, usually choosing the finest specimens, as though from malice aforethought. Handpicking and close watching will usually give the best results. A dry ring of powdered lime around the plant will suffice to keep them away as long as the lime remains a dry powder.

The stalk-borer is the larva of an insect which deposits its eggs in the fall at the base of the stems of old weeds and grasses. In May the larvae hatch and crawl to nearby thick-stemmed plants, such as the tomato, corn, dahlia and others, and by boring a hole, enter them, and as the larva develops it feeds on the inside soft tissue of the stem. In time, so much of the supporting structure is removed as to retard the growth and the top weakens and falls over. This condition is readily recognized by the stunted appearance of the plant, which up to that time has been growing rapidly, as the plants are apt to do in the early stage of their growth. By closely examining the stem of the plant in such cases there will be found a hole in the stem. through which the excrementa is passed, and sometimes another hole several inches above it. A drop of carbon bisulphide or, better still, of turpentine, introduced through a slit made in the upper portion of the plant will cause the larva to leave the stalk and never come back. Such treatment is usually satisfactory if the condition is discovered in the very early stage, but is not satisfactory when much damage has already been done. In the latter case it will be found most satisfactory to cut the top of the plant off in the sound tissue below the point of injury, looking to laterals to push out from the axils of the leaves. Always kill the larva when possible.

Should the aphis attack the plants, the various nicotine preparations may be used with prompt results. In case caterpillars or other leaf chewers attack the plants the arsenate of lead spray works well. For mildew, a solution of Bordeaux Mixture may be used.

Raising Dahlias from Seed. This is quite interesting, as no one can be certain what a seed will produce. All the best new varieties have been raised in this way. Some growers may get one or two good new varieties out of several thousand seedling plants, while one or two good things may appear among a hundred or more; the uncertainty of the results lends a fascination to this method of raising dahlias.

The seeds should be planted in boxes of good, rich well-prepared soil in March, either in house or greenhouse. In from six to ten days the plants will appear. When these have made two sets of leaves, each plant should be pricked off singly into $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pots. They do best in a cool house rather than a warm one, and should be shifted into larger size pots as they become crowded in their growth. After May 10th they can be planted out in their permanent positions, and treated in all respects like dahlias grown from tubers.

Dahlia Seed

We have a limited quantity of seed saved from the finest and largest flowers gathered from our large collection, which represents the run of the field in possibilities. As long as the supply lasts we offer it at 50 cents per package.

Choice Cactus Dahlias

THIS class is characterized by full, double flowers having long, narrow-incurved or twisted petals, with sharp, divided or fluted points, and with revolute margins, forming a more or less perfect tube. Their effect is devoid of stiffness or formality, and they constitute one of the most fascinating and popular types of the dahlia.

- Ambassador (Broomall). Soft yellow buff, shaded salmon pink. The flowers are of pleasing form and of enormous size. These splendid flowers are held erect on strong stems, are excellent keepers for exhibition purposes and invariably get the prize for the "Largest Dahlia." Can be grown eleven inches and more in diameter...........\$1.50
- Aquitania (Stillman). The color of this new gorgeous cactus dahlia is a beautiful salmon pink. The flowers are very large and are borne on long stems with scant foliage, making it most desirable for cutting..... 1.00
- Aurora. One of the finest large dahlias for exhibition; elegant in form; perfect in type and the most exquisite coloring; reddish apricot, suffused flesh-pink, with a slight tinge of yellow at the tips of the petals. .50

- Cigarette (Bessie Boston). This variety is classed by some as a hybrid cactus. With us it comes decorative form. A very attractive variety. Color is orange red with white tips. Large blooms with good stems..... 3.00

- Cockatoo. Good form, profuse and early bloomer, doing well in partial shade. Clear sulphur yellow tipped pure white, underside of the florets a pale brown tint. Often flowers all white or all yellow on the same plant. .25

- Edith Slocombe (Slocombe). A true hybrid cactus, with finely formed flowers carried on long wiry stems, of a wonderful shade of rich fuchsiagarnet, velvet shading, a most striking flower, the twisted and curled petals showing the beautiful combination of colors make this an unusually attractive variety 1.50



Cactus Dahlias

Etendard de Lyon (Rivoire). The flowers of this unique variety are of the hybrid cactus type, distinct in shape from all others. The petals are broad, curled and wavy and form a flower fully 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep, lacking any suggestion of stiffness or formality. The

- stems are long and stiff, affording a good support for the flower. The color is a rich, royal purple, slightly tinged with rose and overlaid with carmine, the combination giving a brilliant purplish suffusion difficult to describe. The plant is a good, free bloomer and fine for the garden. .50
- Francis Lobdell (Waite). This variety has now become well known, and is a great favorite with all who grow it. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit and is so sturdy it really needs no support. Large flowers of the cactus type, and are of a most pleasing mallow pink, shading to white in the centre. The best all around garden variety in existence............. 2.50

- G. A. B. S. (Spencer). A dahlia of deep orange, shading to bronze-red in the centre; fine stem and excellent keeping qualities. Tall growing, and very profuse in blooming. The plant was always full of flowers, of a beautifully incurved, hybrid cactus form. A worth-while variety....... 1.00

- Giadys Sherwood (Broomall). A giant, hybrid cactus dahlia, which is a wonderful garden plant. Flowers are of the largest size, beautifully formed, massive, and of the purest white; very free flowering, on fine stems. It is the white supreme. A prize winner at the shows...... 1.00

- John Riding (Stredwick). A fine cactus of large size, perfect form, great depth, and deep rich crimson maroon in color. Fine for exhibition....50
- Justice Bailey (Wilmore). One of the best bright pink hybrid cactus dahlias. Plant is a vigorous grower with stiff stems, having an abundance of

- Lady Helen (Stillman). A beautiful, large decorative with long, strong stems.

 Color, cerise, striped with white and cream. An aristocrat of cut flowers.

 Good, sturdy plant. True stock is scarce 1.00
- Lady Swaythling (Keynes). A beautiful salmon-pink, passing to amber in the centre. A large cactus and very free blooming on erect stems... .50

- Mariposa (Bessie Boston). A perfectly formed hybrid type composed of long, narrow incurved petals which twist and curl so they make an unusual flower. A delightful shade of true pink which is intensified by a deeper colored center. A faint violet suffusion adds to the effect. The veining of the petals heightens the beauty and increases the novelty of the coloring. An absolutely firm, stiff stem, which rises at least a yard cut of the foliage. A centre which is regular and perfect throughout the season. Blooms early and keeps full of flowers the entire fall...... 3.50
- Mauretania (Stillman). A very magnificent big peony cactus dahlia which grows tall and blooms abundantly. The shape is very unique, rather

flat with									
mandarin	or light	orange	shaded	darker.	Always	in b	loom	and	very
attractive									1.50

- Mrs. J. Denahy (McWhirter). Large flowers of rich, royal purple on long, erect stems. Tall growing and very free flowering. A flower which is fine for either exhibition or cutting as well as a garden plant...... 1.00
- Mrs. Warnaar (Hornsveld). A colossal cactus of finest form and great substance. Color, creamy white suffused apple-blossom pink. A wonderful variety for garden or exhibition. Should be in every collection.. .75

- New Moon (Burns). A California hybrid cactus type. Color, canary yellow, tipped white. A very free bloomer with straight stems, and possesses all good points for both exhibition and garden decorations.......... 1.50

- Silverhill Park (Stredwick). The finest white cactus dahlia extant. This grand flower is large, even massive in size, beautifully incurved in form, and has a perfect centre. In fact, it combines all the points which go to



The Wizard of Oz

make a perfect variety. The plants are strong and healthy in growth and the flower stems good. Stredwick's masterpiece............. 1.50

- Snowdrift (Howard & Smith). A very large, finely formed white cactus, with good stem, and wonderful keeping quality. American type.... 1.00

- Sussex (Stredwick). This variety has the narrowest florets of any in our collection, and yet withstands bad weather conditions better than many of the coarser sorts. Flowers are far above the average width and of flattish form, but the petals slightly and evenly incurve at the tips. Habit very fair, the stems being long. Color clear light yellow..................................1.00

- Vulcan. A large, massive flower of fine deep crimson maroon. At the base of each petal a small white floret protrudes for half the length of the larger one. The petals are finely incurved, and the whole flower resembles a huge incurved chrysanthemum. A good plant and a prolific bloomer 1.00
- Wodan (Goos & Koenemann). Bold, large flower, frequently 7 inches in diameter; a graceful arrangement of semi-incurved tubular petals of pleasing, delicate salmon-rose color, shading to old gold in the centre.... .35

Select Decorative Dahlias

THIS class is intermediate between the cactus and the show dahlia. Flowers are large, full to the centre, with broad, flat, incurved or reflexed petals, giving an irregular formation devoid of stiffness and formality. They are all strong, vigorous growers, early and free bloomers.

Alannah. The size, color and form of this dainty flower are unusually attractive, while the stem is slender and erect. Color is deep rose pink shading into picric yellow at base of petals with a satin sheen over all, and the curly petals reflex, giving depth to the bloom. The compact, medium height bushes covered with blossoms from early in the season until frost



Amun Ra

are unsurpassed as a garden decoration. The flowers keep a long time after cutting and the foliage is remarkably free from insect pests.... 3.50

Amun Ra (Seal). One of the sensational dahlias and a most satisfactory, one. The plants are very vigorous, clean and healthy in their growth,

- branch freely and have long, strong stems. The flowers are of the finest decorative type, immense in size, full to the centre, and the petals are broad and massive. The color is a glorious golden copper deepening to a rich red bronze. It is our preference in the entire list........ 1.50
- Anna Maier (Bessie Boston). A huge decorative with flowers borne well above the foliage on long wiry stems. Color, a pinkish red like old velvet, varying to soft yellowish red towards the centre. An unusual color combination, and the formation of the flower is most attractive. 1.00

- Arrow of Gold (Seal). This beautiful variety is a refined blossom of pure gold, deepening in the center and shading to a golden apricot amber at the outer petals. The immense deep blossoms are held erect on long stiff stems, making it a wonderful variety for cutting and exhibition. 2.50

- Cambria (West). A gigantic, full decorative of massive proportions with broad petals of good substance. Color is a rich rose pink toning to lighter and becoming white at the centre. The stems are long and stiff, holding the flower upright, and the plant is a profuse bloomer. One of the best of recent introductions, and stock is still very scarce...... 1.25
- Carmencita (Bessie Boston). A very beautifully formed flower of large size,

- Cream King (West). The beautiful loosely formed flowers are monstrous and are produced clear up to frost. Stems are long and erect. Color a soft primrose and cream. One of the best of recent introductions. .50

- Edith Wooster (Bessie Boston). One of the largest flowers and produced in marvelous abundance. One of the finest in recent years. The color is a wonderful blending of golden yellow and sunset red which cannot

- Florence Finger (Finger). A full heavy decorative of the most attractive shade of pinkish lavender. Giant flowers fine for exhibition...... 1.00

- Garnet King (Gill Bros.). A beautiful peony flowered dahlia of giant size and rich shade of deep garnet maroon in color. An exceedingly strong,

robust	grower	and	free	bloomer;	stems	are	extra	strong	and	often	two
feet lor	ıg										.50

- Glorieux (Mastick). A flower of attractive beauty. Yellow, deepening to bronze in the centre, petals sometimes tipped white. Fine stems.... 2.00
- Golden Glow (McWhirter). Apricot shading to amber; a majestic flower on long upright stems, a good keeper and useful for the garden and exhibition; an ideal flower for the florist for basket purposes............ 1.00

- Hortulanus Fiet (Hornsveld). A magnificent flower of striking individuality. One of the most important decoratives and the forerunner of a new type. Size colossal, some of the blooms measuring 9 inches in diameter. Plant a sturdy, vigorous grower, producing strong, stiff stems which hold the flowers well above the foliage. A grand variety for all purposes and a prize winner at the shows. Received the First-Class Certificate when first exhibited in Holland and an Award of Merit at the dahlia trials at Cardiff, England. The color is a beautiful shrimp pink with salmon and gold suffusion, each petal being slightly tinged with old gold, and yellow towards the centre, giving an iridescent glow which must be seen to be appreciated. Petals broad and massive, loosely arranged, making a flower of great substance. Fine for garden or exhi-

John Alden (Hodgens). Royal purple and the best dahlia of its color of any type. Flower large and full, with closed centre throughout the season. Incomparable, long, stout, and leafless stem. Splendid for cutting... 1.50

John Lewis Childs (Bessie Boston). One of the best fancy dahlias with large blooms freely produced on sturdy bushes. The color is yellow, splashed and striped with scarlet and often tipped with white...... 1.50

- Kittie Dunlap (Bessie Boston). It is not only a beauty, but has every characteristic which endears it to a dahlia grower. Blooms freely all season, has excellent keeping qualities, long, firm stems, immense size, and great substance. It is one of the delightful shades of the American Beauty rose. The petals are broad but have a slight tendency to roll, the long stems are practically without leaves and it is recommended highly for commercial purposes. Won the first prize for the best fifty blooms, San Francisco, 1922 2.00
- King of Autumn (Hornsveld). The pride of the originator, Mr. H. Hornsveld, of Baarn, Holland. Flowers large, finely formed of big. loose petals and held on long, strong stems. Color a new shade of buff yellow suffused with terra cotta and amber. Blooms from early to late in the season, and is very free. Plants show great vigor in growth with fine, large healthy foliage. No collection complete without this gem..... 50

- Lady Betty (Marean). This lovely dahlia was so named in honor of Judge Marean's wife, being a great favorite selected by her from his thousands of seedlings. It is a very large, finely formed flower, produced on a long, stiff stem, of a most attractive and lovely color. It is a creamy white but a pinkish suffusion is spread as a haze over the flower.............................. 1.50

- La Mascotte (Bessie Boston). Entirely distinct in formation and coloring. Large blooms of silvery pink, while the reverse is reddish violet, the petals quilled on first opening. An incessant bloomer on good stems...... 1.50
- Latona (Hornsveld). One of the new Holland creations which is a great favorite. The fine, large, full flowers of pale yellow, with a tinge of buff and lavender, are borne on stout, erect stems in great abundance.... .50
- Le Toreador (Marean). A true type of crimson color, and of beautiful form; the finest of its color so far produced. It is a very free bloomer having strong wiry stems; at exhibitions it draws and holds attention...... 1.50
- Liberty Bond (Broomall). A blending of buff, bronze and salmon shades very difficult to describe. The flowers are very large and attract attention in a garden. Stems are strong, always holding the flower erect. An extra vigorous grower of branching habit; requires plenty of room and



A Typical Decorative

- good cultivation to produce full centred flowers 1.00
- L. Kramer Peacock (Peacock). The ideal white decorative for garden or cutting. The flowers are large, of perfect form, pure white and of great substance, keeping a long time after being cut. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower of dwarf, branching habit, a quick, free grower and profuse bloomer...50
- Mabel B. Taft (Bessie Boston). One of the best of recent introductions and as a cut flower commands attention. The flower is very large, has good depth and is composed of small, peculiarly shaped petals which give it great beauty, as well as massiveness. The color is yellow, suffused with pinkish apricot, lighter

Margaret Masson (Fisher & Masson). This dahlia immediately attracts the attention of all who see it, by its beautiful silvery rose pink color, great depth and size. It is a wonderful exhibition flower, on account of its splendid keeping qualities, and fine upright stems. Notwithstanding its

		Plant medium	
ceived many	awards	 	 7.50

- Maryan (Doolittle). A fine large flower of rich apricot, orange and buff shades; carried on very long stems. The plant is a strong grower... .75

- Mildred Slocombe (Slocombe). A very perfect flower of beautiful light mauve pink with silvery shadings. Large flower borne on long, wiry stems. Early, free and a fine cut flower. Good stocky garden plant. .75
- Moloch (Stredwick). Huge flowers with florets flattish and broad at the tips. Color is fiery orange-scarlet throughout. Blooms carried on great long stems. Very striking and attractive. Very fine habit of growth.... 1.00
- Mons Le Normand (Charmet). A sensational giant of French origin. Flower is a large, shaggy monster with full massive centre, borne on long, stiff stems. Color yellow with points of petals tipped white, sometimes vivid scarlet. Sometimes the bloom is yellow striped and spotted scarlet. . .50
- Mr. Crowley (Broomall). Plant is of rather dwarf, bushy growth. Flowers are of bright glowing hue of salmon pink, and are produced in great profusion. A very beautiful and desirable variety 1.50
- Mrs. Carl Salbach (Salbach). One of the 1920 introductions which won prizes wherever exhibited. A large flower of lavender pink with lighter tints toward the base of the petals, supported on long, strong stems. Very free flowering, and fine for exhibition or cut flowers 1.00

- Mrs. Geo. W. Elkins, Jr. (Root). The flowers are extremely large and deep with full centres, borne on erect stems. It is a free and open grower. The petals are long, pointed, and gracefully twisted. The color is a beautiful old gold, suffused salmon pink with a faint reflex of a rosy pink. A remarkable beauty, and a delight to every grower 1.50



Mrs. I. de Ver Warner

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner (Marean). One of the fine dahlias introduced the late Judge Marean. A charming, deep mauve pink or Cattleya (orchid) color. An extra vigorous grower, producing its gigantic flowers freely on long, rigidly erect cane-like stems. The flowers are perfect and very full with broad petals. It is the centre of attraction wherever shown 1.50

Mrs. John Scheepers (Marean). The flow-

Nobilis (Doolittle). This is almost a counterpart of Earle Williams of which it is a sport. Brilliant crimson and white. Its bright color makes it

very attractive. The fine stiff stems and striking coloring make it a good cut flower
Old Sol (Maytrott). Color, primrose yellow, shaded coppery red with golden bronze suffusion. A splendidly formed peony dahlia of good size. Very graceful and attractive
Orange Boven. New Holland variety. A warm orange color with good stems and fine keeping qualities; large blooms; a clean cut flower 2.00
Osam Shudow (Bessie Boston). This new decorative is a strong, upright grower, inclined to be tall. The foliage is open and fern-like. The flowers are immense and formed of loose, big, heavy petals which are wavy in outline. The color is a beautiful old rose tinted with lilac and shading to yellow at the centre. Flower stems stiff and upright 2.50
Our Country (Stillman). The ground color of this wonderful new decorative dahha is a very deep purple and the florets are heavily tipped with white. It is a mammoth flower, very deep with a never failing centre. The colors run very uniform, and it has never been known to produce solid purple or white flowers, as is so often the case with variegated dahlias. Plant has a very fine vigorous habit of growth 7.50
Paul Michael (Michael). An immense flower of bright apricot with bronze shadings, good stems, and unexcelled for exhibition. The petals are heavy, broad and curled gracefully. Has been a prize winner continuously in the "Large Dahlia Class"
Perfect Beauty (Stillman). Bright light scarlet. Outer ends of petals heavily tipped white. The colors are divided about equally, half red and half white. A most beautiful flower of very large size. One of the most attractive flowers imaginable
Pierre Grisard. Undoubtedly one of the best of recent importations, and is really a magnificent flower. Color is current red, and stem particularly good. Shape of flower is as near perfect as any dahlia yet grown 1.00
Pink Perfection. Introduced in 1918 as the Pink Hortulanus Fiet. Similar in all respects to that grand variety. Good clean color
Polar Bear. A large, snow white flower on long stems; a good cut flower .75 Polaris (Broomall). This is the best pure white decorative dahlia yet produced. The flower has every good characteristic, largest size, perfect form, supported on strong stems well above the foliage. The plants are vigorous, strong and inclined to be rather dwarf in habit 1.00
Polar Star. The purest white and one of the finest to date. An early, free and constant bloomer; flowers are of large size on long, upright stems .75
Pride of California (Lohrmann). One of the best of recent California productions, having great massive flowers of very full formation. Color bright crimson scarlet. Plants are vigorous and prolific
Pride of Dahliadel (Maytrott). A masive flower of great depth similar to the Grizzly, but a decided improvement. Has a fuller center, and holds an even tone without fading. Color, rich deep carmine red. A dahlia of real merit
Pride of New Haven (Slocombe). An exceptionally well built flower, very full, the centre of the flower is a coppery bronze, shading to a beautiful amber, suffused and tipped pale pink, large and very free. Awarded a certificate of merit
Pride of Wayne (Greinberg). Plum color, large deep flower, growth good, on stiff stems
Princess Pat (McWhirter). Another fine new introduction of 1920. A magnificent new decorative of a glorious shade of old rose. The flowers are very large, perfectly formed with broad recurving petals, growing well above the foliage on stiff stems. A good keeper as a cut flower and fine for exhibition. Vigorous grower
Priscilla (Hodgens). A big decorative of a pleasing combination of white, deepening into pink. The petals are broad and flat, giving the flower good substance. The plants grow low and are prolific bloomers 1.00

Proxie (McWilliter). A giant velvety red decorative of fine form. Flowers
average 8 inches across. Stems are good and habit of plant excellent. Fine exhibition variety
Queen Josephine (Seal). A rich royal purple, suffused with white, with two
veins of white running through each petal. The outer petals are of a velvety texture. The blooms stand erect on long, stiff stems, above the tall
growing, vigorous bush. Particularly useful for cutting, and used as a
background for the new shades of pink lately introduced as Kittie Dunlap, Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, Mrs. Carl Salbach, etc
Rainbow (Bessie Boston). One of the flowers very difficult to adequately describeold gold, heavily suffused with oriental red. A splendid, big
blossom with incomparable stem
Ralph Blodgett. This is something new and entirely different from other
varieties, in color, which is deep orange, with a slight red suffusion and each petal tipped white, very large size and a splendid bloomer 2.00
Richmond (Bessie Boston). A big crimson bloom whose broad, flat petals
have an uncommon velvety surface. Stems long and stiff, blooms freely
Rookwood (Bessie Boston). This decorative is of an entirely new shade of
pink, a pure bright cerise rose, without the faintest tinge of magenta, and is as beautiful under artificial light as the Russell rose. The flowers are
immense, with good depth, and are held aloft on splendid straight stems.
The bushes grow low and spreading and are always a mass of blooms. The blossoms are true decorative type all season, and give a most dis-
tinctive color to the garden
Rory O'More (Hodgens). Deep maroon, tipped white. Flower is large and
grows on a perfectly stiff stem. Blooms freely all season. Everybody was crazy over it when they saw it growing or in the shows. Flowers
are always two colors. Our bushes have never produced flowers of solid
color
Rosa Nell (Broomall). A magnificent new dahlia of immense size, and clear carmine rose in color. Petals broad and very numerous, giving a full
heavy flower of the finest form, on excellent long stems. The plant has
an ideal habit and is free flowering. A novelty of the greatest merit. 1.50 Roscemawr (Broomall). Immense flowers of a rich rose pink. By far one
of the best we have seen
Royal Gold (McWhirter). A striking shade of golden amber, with finely formed large flowers. A sturdy grower and profuse bloomer 1.50
Royal Purple. Solid purple sport of Le Grand Manitou. This is a giant and a gem
Ruth Slocombe (Slocombe). A heavy, massive, well-formed flower of a
beautiful golden-salmon suffused with a delicate shade of pale amber and coral pink. A most beautiful flower and an abundant bloomer75
Sammie. One of the largest ball-shaped yellow decorative dahlias grown. Color, clear deep primrose yellow; of good substance. Bush 5 to 6 feet .50
San Mateo (Bessie Boston). One of the best exhibition dahlias of true form. The largest and handsomest fancy or hi calored dahlia. A deep yellow
The largest and handsomest fancy or bi-colored dahlia. A deep yellow heavily striped and splashed scarlet; of great substance, fine formation
and good stems. Very strong, vigorous grower 1.50
Sampson. A monster flower on good stems. The loosely formed flower is deep yellow, tipped and shaded red. Free flowering. One of the largest varieties in existence, and highly recommended
Schoene Hamburgerin. Old golden ochre yellow, suffused with bronze.
Medium size flowers
tipped with white. Good long stems for cutting
Shower of Gold (Bessie Boston). The color is a striking shade of golden apricot. Petals are slightly fluted, and the flowers are large with good
stems. Free flowering and good for all purposes

- Uncle Sam (Meachen & Sherman). Color orange buff at base of petals, shading to bittersweet pink at tips, all overlaid with a beautiful golden sheen. Centre petals mustard yellow streaked with deep rose pink and beautifully curled and twisted. One of the largest flowers in existence.... 3.50
- Vanity Fair (Mastick). Another result of English and Holland hybridization which inherits the best characteristics of each parent. Petals are scarlet red, centre and tips white, base of petals lemon yellow. Stem is long, strong and wiry. The petals have a tendency to whorl which makes it unique and most attractive. An addition to any collection...... 1.50
- Violet Beauty (White). A very pleasing violet-purple, suffused with claret and cerise, each petal faintly outlined with silver. The flowers are often nine inches in diameter, with broad wavy petals, making a flower of very artistic formation. The size, color and formation are irresistible; it is an early and free bloomer of dwarf habit 1.50

- W. E. Cooper (Bessie Boston). The blossom is huge and carried in profusion on perfectly rigid stalks, and the color is not the least of its attractions, a clear true pink with no suggestion of lavender or mauve. The pink of this dahlia is pleasing and different. This variety has every characteristic to make it worthy of the name, the man who grows the biggest and finest dahlias in Los Angeles 2.50

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

THIS class had its origin in Holland and was named on account of its resemblance to the Japanese Peony. Flowers are large, on long stems, and have conspicuous open centres around which the large, broad gracefully curled and twisted petals are rather loosely and irregularly arranged. They are devoid of stiffness and formality, and are sometimes referred to as the "Art Dahlias."

- Agnes Boston (Bessie Boston). A rare dahlia and one that is especially fine for exhibition. The color which is unusual is a royal purple toning to white, streaked in fine lines. The flower is a lovely open peony, with long, curly petals, and attains the largest size. We have had the terminal bud with its two laterals all open at the same time, and each over 9 inches in diameter. Without disbudding, it forms wonderful clusters, with the flowers poised upon the stems as gracefully as butterflies....... 3.50

- Armistice (Gill Bros.). A giant peony of pure white with strong, erect stems. Flowers are flat in formation; long, narrow, flat petals radiating from a conspicuous yellow pollen centre. Bushes vigorous and free flowering .25
- Attraction (Hornsveld). Large, elegant flowers of a clear lilac-rose color, produced on long, strong stems; a vigorous grower and an exhibition flower and garden dahlia of rare merit. A striking attraction at all shows
- Beitha von Suttner (Hornsveld). This is one of the finest peony dahlias. It received an award of merit at Amsterdam. Very similar to H. Hornsveld, having long stems supporting massive flowers of pleasing form, often over 8 inches in diameter, the beautiful curled and twisted petals, giving a delicate and graceful flower. The color is a beautiful shade of blush rose, overlaid with salmon pink and yellow. Of compact, sturdy growth, very floriferous and a fine plant for the garden...........................50

- Blossom (Bessie Boston). One of the finest new peony dahlias. The flowers are immense, of perfect peony form, with well curled centre petals, borne aloft on long, stiff stems, and lasting as a cut flower. Color is white with



Peony Dahlias

a faint pink at the base of the petals, suggesting the dainty coloring seen in fruit blossoms. Wonderful for exhibition 1.00

Cardinal Mercier (Stillman). The color of this mammoth new dahlia is a deep flesh pink with slight veins of canary shooting up from the base of the petals in the centre. Then there appears a glistening silvery sheen of the white-flesh peach. In size and form there are very few



Gorgeous

flowers its equal. Many of them measure without disbudding 9 and 10 inches across. Unrivalled for exhibition.. 1.50

City of Portland (Chamberlain).

An Oregon introduction of great merit. The flowers are clear yellow of very large size and held erect on long stems. Plant is a vigorous grower and plentiful bloomer. This is a grand exhibition flower... 1.00

Dr. Peary (Hornsveld). In color this gigantic peony is unique, being of a very rich, velvety wine crimson, shading to dark mahogany. The finest dark peony in existence. The flowers are identical in form and shape with Geisha, one of the best known of this class. Received an Award of Merit. It is an excellent bloomer, having good stems, and is fine for

Geisha (Hornsveld). Of strong growth with the rich-colored flowers standing well above the foliage. Gorgeous combination of scarlet and gold, the centre being yellow, which becomes suffused with and deepens to scarlet at the centre of the peculiarly twisted and curled petals, shading off lighter at the edges. The showiest and most attractive of this type yet introduced. Our stock of this variety is unusually fine50

Geerge H. Mastick (Mastick). A large hybrid peony flower of blackish maroon, the outer rows of petals tipped lighter. Habit of the plant is erect with upright stems, and remarkably free flowering over a long period .50

Gorgeous (Bessie Boston). Could not have a more fitting name. The gorgeous blooms of enormous size and great depth, stand erect on unusually long, stiff stems, making a striking garden plant. Because of their un-

- La Glorietta. Yellow at the base, shading to a beautiful rosy pink shade; the flowers are enormous in size; the habit is pendant; nevertheless a most beautiful peony dahlia. It will be sure to attract attention in any collection; won first prize at Los Angeles Show, 1920, for best peony dahlia. Height 2½ feet 1.50

- Maple Leaf (Sheffield). A good size graceful peony with long stem. Color is a varying combination of golden vellow and red in all the varying colors of the brilliant maple leaf touched by frost. One of the most free blooming dahlias we have and the most gorgeous flower in the garden.... .50

- Mrs. Jessie Seal (Gleadell). A fine, large flower of a most attractive bright pink with a golden suffusion in the centre. The petals are large and loosely assembled. Plant very sturdy grower and flower stems long. .50

- Mt. Tamalpais (Burns). One of the largest dahlias to date. Took the first prize for flowers 11 inches across. A brilliant dark red peony, gracefully formed and held erect on good stems. A prolific bloomer....... 1.00

- Pearl Ruggles (Ruggles). One of the 1920 introductions. The flowers are carmine rose suffused on a white ground shading to a light pink at the outer edge of the petals. The bright flowers are poised high out of the bushes on long stems and have the tiny petals curled around the centre,

making it a very	desirable addition	on to the peon;	y class. The	plants are
tall and vigorous.	One of the attr	active flowers	for exhibition	1.50

- Red Cross (Anderson). Yellow, shaded old gold suffused scarlet. A very striking variety; of strong growth, large size, flowers of fine form produced on long, stiff stems 1.00
- Rosalie Styles (Peacock). A colossal peony. The largest and best pink of this class. Beautiful form, immense size, stiff stems, strong, vigorous, sturdy plant, a free and continuous bloomer, while last but not least, a wonderful live lustrous color—bright tyrian pink, tipped lighter; reflex pink. The plant is of medium height. branching and producing the giant flowers freely on long cane stiff stems. A superb cut flower variety with remarkable shipping and keeping qualities. The early flowers are quite full to the centre, on opening, giving good depth. On the exhibition table, the eight to nine inch flowers are held erect without support by their own stems. The plant is simply perfect for the garden 1.50

- The Screamer (Doolittle). Violet purple suffused with mauve, of large size. true peony formation and most attractive 1.50

- Vivandiere (Bessie Boston). Very large blooms with good stems. Color is a beautiful shade of cerise carmine, with a velvety sheen which is very attractive. A very free bloomer and good for exhibition 1.50

Double Show Dahlias

THIS class is a branch of the ball type. The flowers are round, symmetrical and perfectly formed, the petals being regular, cupped or quilled and usually full to the centre. They are early, free and continuous bloomers; the dahlias of our grandmother's gardens.

- Estelle Christy. The finest yellow show dahlia. Flowers of the largest size and absolutely perfect in form, on stout, long stems. A clear, deep, golden yellow of purest color. Very refined; a rare variety 1.00



Madame Henri Scalabre

Gloire de Paris (Cayeux et le Clerc). A gem. A giant flower of deep scarlet suffused purple. Large shell petals. Bold and very showy. Scare 1.00

Glory of Argonne (Maytrott). The most beautiful pink and white show dahlia grown. Color, delicate violet rose passing to white at the centre, perfect, even form on erect stem. Fine for cut flower or exhibition 1.00

Goldfinder (McWhirter). A very large yellow tipped in the centre with red. A very perfect ball-shaped flower, and free blooming .50

Vivian (Comstock). One of the most admired of the new show dahlias. The fine, large regular flowers are white edged with rose pink—a wonderful blend of colors. Looks most refreshing; takes the eye of every one. .25

Century and Single Dahlias

THE CENTURY is an improvement on the old-fashioned single dahlia. The centre is always visible and surrounded by one or two rows of large petals, which are more or less symmetrically arranged.

Choice Collarette Dahlias

THIS type originated in the Jardin de la Tete d'Or, Lyons, France. The flowers are medium to large in size with open centres and one or more rows of petals and surrounding the centre a ring of small modified petals gives the collarette. The collorette is usually of a different color from that of the petals, and the contrasts are quite pleasing.



Maurice Rivoire

Ami Cachet.				
large siz				
collar.	Very	distin	ct, and	a
great fav	orite			.25

Baron Rothschild. A lovely deep rich rose. Large flower with a beautiful white collar 50

Circie.					
ceris	e with	white	coll	ar;	per-
fectly	y shape	ed flo	wer.	7	Very
free	flowerin	g, ere	ct h	abit	and
wiry	stems.	One	of t	he 1	nost
attra	ctive				.50

Cocarde Espagnole. Both petals and collar are a combination of red and gold. Flowers are very large and of distinct form. .25

Dante. Immense purplish crimson with a white collar. One of the largest and best to date... .25

Diomede.	Deep	carmine,	purple-suffused,	and	edged	white,	lighter.	
large,	very ta	ıll and fin	ıe					50

Maurice Rivoire (Rivoire). An attractive flower with petals of ox-blood red, with deeper stripe down the centre. Pure white fringed collar25



Collarette Dahlias

Mons. L. Ferrard. A large purplish garnet, edged and marked with white. Collarette white with carmine markings. Vigorous grower
Rosette. A gigantic flower of a beautiful cerise with yellow at the base and creamy edges and tips. Collar white; very fine
Scarlet Queen (Dobbie). Intense scarlet, deep yellow collar, fine erect habit, very effective
Souvenir de Chebanne. Flowers five to six inches in diameter and very showy. Petals lemon yellow with coral red markings; collar petals abundant, long, lemon yellow, tipped white
Tuscar. Rich rosy crimson, tipped rose and white with a straw colored collar. Makes a showy and lasting boquet
Vauban (Bessie Boston). One of the blackest dahlias and the darkest colored collarette. The color is the deepest maroon, the petals have a soft, velvet-like texture, the flower is large and of elegant form; foliage is distinctive as the leaves are pointed
Wm. Welsh (Bessie Boston). A first class yellow collarette with a collar of the same color

Double Pompom Dahlias

THIS class is a miniature form of the show dahlia, having the same round, ball-like form, but much smaller in size, ranging from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. The plants are dwarf (twelve to eighteen inches in height), of branching habit and produce a profusion of flowers that is truly astonishing, filling well the demand for cut flowers.

Aimee (Bessie Boston). A wee flower of bronze; coloring is entirely new and charming. Blooms freely on exceedingly long stems
Amber Queen. Rich, clear amber, shaded apricot, extra free, best for florists' use
Annie Doncaster (West). Yellow base suffused with pearly pink; small and neat flower
Belle of Springfield. The smallest dahlia known; a bright red of the neate t form
Bobby. Plum color; one of the best
Brunette. The centre of this little dahlia is a pale pink, in a circle as large
as a five cent piece. Around this to the outer edges the petals are crimson, making an especially attractive flower
Buckingham. Dark maroon
Censor (Keynes). Plum purple; very small and of neatest form25
Clara Harsh. Yellow, tipped with crimson
Darkest of All (West). Dark velvety maroon, almost black
Dee Dee (Estes). New. A decided acquisition in this new lilac75
Donovan (West). White and purple
Eileen (Keynes). A rare pompom. White, tipped with lilac. Perfect formation. Fine for cutting or for the garden. Unusually fine
Emily Hopper (Ware). Yellow, splendid flower, one of the best of its color
Eunice. Lavender with white tinting. A very desirable color
Ganymede (Turner). Buff tinted with pink
Gene. New, light gold with brown eyed centre
George Ireland (West). A very perfect little flower of dainty mauve color, borne very freely on long stems
Girlie (West). A beautiful clear lilac pink
Glausse. Yellow with reddish brown shading
Glow (Cheal). Rich coral color
Golden Queen (Alexander). The best yellow pompom to date. Finely quilled and perfect flower
Goldie. New. Pure gold in color. A tiny flower of perfect exhibition type, with long, stiff stems making it unexcelled for cutting 1.00
Grus am Wien. Crushed strawberry; a distinct color and form
Hilda Searl. Beautiful shade of golden orange; perfect flowers
Helen Cottrell. New. A perfect flower of a light or baby pink50
Joe Fette (Bessie Boston). The best white for all purposes
Jehnnie (West). One of the neatest in form and of a rich, dark maroon red. Very small and fine for the buttonhole
Klein Domitea. Yellowish buff, suffused with orange toward the centre; profuse bloomer, great for cut flowers
Macbeth (Keynes). The daintiest and loveliest of all pompoms. White tipped pink. Very rare. Perfect formation. Beautiful for garden and cutting

Major (Bessie Boston). New. Deepest shade of old rose, shading to soft yellow
Mavis (Bessie Boston). New. Palest amethyst in color. A perfect little beauty
Neatness (West). A creamy tan
Nemesis. Red with white edges. Very good for cutting
Nerissa (Turner). A splendid shade of lovely pink that appeals to every
one. Shows up most pleasing under artificial light. Perfect form; pro-
fuse bloomer and always in great demand
Pansy (Bessie Boston). Deep shade of purple. Most attractive color and shape
Pee Wee (Bessie Boston). Soft yellow, with a centre shading to brown50
Phoebe (Keynes). Orange tipped scarlet; very attractive
Pride (Alexander). A very deep crimson scarlet flower which is a model of perfection
Raider (Brown). A perfect little flower. It is free in flowering, has good centre, and is in every way the best yellow pompom
Rival. Flame color, a gem for cutting
Rosa (Keynes). Lilac rose
Rosebud. White ground, deeply edged cerise pink. Robust grower and free bloomer and a great favorite with all visitors
Rothaut. Deep carmine scarlet. Fine cutting variety
Scarlet Gem. Just as its name implies. Bright scarlet of very fine form .25
Snowclad. A fine pearl white, best white pompom
Sunbeam. Crimson scarlet. Very bright
Sunny Daybreak (Keynes). A lovely tint of pale apricot prettily edged with rosy red
Tiny Tim (Eldred-Bessie Boston). Smallest and most perfect pink. Scarce
Vivid. One of the brightest scarlets. Very fine for cut flowers
Wee Gracie (West). A beautiful combination of lavender and white20

Mixed, Unnamed Dahlias, tubers which have become detached from their names, \$1.50 per dozen. These contain many fine varieties and will give big value for the money.

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Earle Williams